

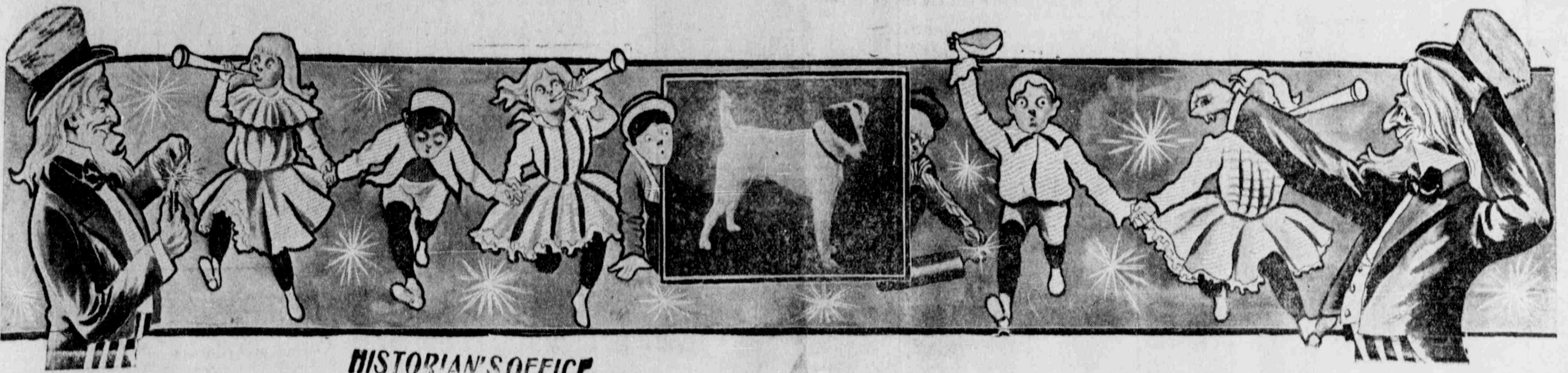
THE DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY

FIFTY-FIRST YEAR

THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1901. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

NUMBER 193.



HISTORIAN'S OFFICE.
Church of Jesus Christ
of Latter-day Saints.

THE NATION'S NATAL DAY IN SALT LAKE

Devoid of All Effort to Publicly Celebrate
It—An Occasion of Individual
Pleasure Seeking.

LOCAL FOURTH OF JULY EVENTS.

Saltair—Great crowds but no special program.
Salt Palace—Bicycle races and Wilbur-Kirwin Opera company tonight.
Circus Grounds—Sells & Gray's shows—three performances, morning, afternoon and evening.
Calders Park—Horse racing this afternoon, dancing and fireworks tonight.
Lagoon—Big trains and usual attractions.
Walker's Field—Park City vs Lagoon baseball teams this morning, former shut out, 6 to 0. This afternoon Park City vs Salt Lakes.
Liberty Park—Reunion of Social Democrats, who celebrated the day with a political program.

According to the calendar the Fourth of July began last midnight. According to the small boy it began about a week ago and kept getting closer until last night, when it was upon the public with all the noise and alarm with which the juvenile patriots could invest it. They had a perfect understanding of the fact that it was the eve of the Fourth, and while their conception of how to celebrate the occasion did not harmonize with the ideas of nervous women and cross men on the street, they were oblivious to all that, and they shot off their giant crackers and small cannons and laughed to see them far the sensibilities of the startled passers-by. No matter what the small boy does he always has a number of sympathizers from the ranks of the elder class. And it is not surprising in that engaging in anything with such enthusiasm as they do in a Fourth of July celebration on a juvenile basis, that many of the men should take a hand with them. Thus while the pyrotechnics, cannonading and general whoop-t-up of last night attracted all the boys in this section of the universe, the old boys were not a small part of the participants. The scene for all these bomb-shell festivities was right in the heart of the city along the street car tracks and in front of the saloons. The one hundred and twenty-fifth birthday of the Great American nation passed over Salt Lake City in a manner eminently satisfactory to a younger element and to the older class as well. There was no public demonstration of any kind. Each citizen was left to observe the day as became his tastes and the way the atmosphere was kept in a shattered condition showed that the small boys were left to do likewise.

The Fourth of July orator remained at home to garner his eloquence for the next year, or resplended from the rural districts to hold the rustic breathless on his golden words. The inspiring strains of martial airs were husbanded under the deafening boom of every species of Fourth of July explosive. The day was perfect, and while the great crowds that thronged the ball games, Calders, Lagoon, Saltair and the Salt Palace thought the day was hot, they did not have the temerity to complain in the light of the terrible reports from the East. A most delightful mountain breeze played over the city all day, and thus did nature generously keep her fan going and no one suffered from the heat. While there was no public demonstration to demand the presence of the leading citizens, all of them closed their places of business and many of them were seen at the places of amusement in the evening. The multitude that diffused itself among the resorts would have produced the conviction that all the pleasure seeking side of Salt Lake's population was at those places, but a drive through the various canyons would have been a startling revelation. This morning, long before the solar rays tinted the mountain tops there was almost a general exodus from the city into the canyons. City Creek, Cottonwood, Emigration and other celebrated mountain retreats were sought by the young and old, where, fishing and picnicking, together with other pleasant features of a mountain outing, were indulged in. So far as could be ascertained no serious accident happened during the day, and as the shades of night came on the small boy went to his bed exhausted after giving vent to his Fourth of July enthusiasm, and the older citizen was left to calmly muse upon his duty to his country and the higher meaning of the Fourth of July.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

THIS is the time of year when men turn again to that most remarkable political document of the ages, the Declaration of Independence, and however much some of us may have turned from the old idols and wandered from the old ideals, there are still good Americans who feel a thrill and a heart beat at the first explosion on the Fourth of July and who remember that it is a hundred and twenty-five years since a little band of patriots flew in the face of England, powerful then as now, and won, almost single-handed, the greatest fight of all the ages, says a special writer in the San Francisco Chronicle. Through the years, iconoclasts and cynics have sneered at that document, but to all good Americans it is sacredly enshrined, and not one word would they willingly spare from its ringing sentences. If proof of its immortality were needed, there it is in that it has stood so well the mouthings of political hucksters and country orators all this century and more of years. Political cant has taken shelter behind it; cheap, tinsel demagogues have mouthed and torn it; school boys have imitated it; the oppressed have called upon it and quoted it, and still it stands, unequalled by any political paper that ever was penned. Many sects claim the inspiration of many scriptures, and all true lovers of liberty know that Jefferson, too, was inspired when he wrote the Declaration of Independence. His pen had been dipped in the sacred fire, and if ever a man was a prophet and a seer, that man was Thomas Jefferson, atheist and philosopher. Jefferson was only 33 years old when he was called upon to perform this most important task of his life. There has always been considerable curiosity as to how it chanced that the great lot fell to him. There was Franklin, for instance, the most learned and popular man in America, the only one of the committee appointed by the continental Congress—which included Jefferson, Adams, Franklin, Sherman and Livingston—with a European reputation. He was a man of ripe age—70 years—of pronounced literary ability, and of much diplomatic skill. It has been suggested that Franklin was not desired because he had opposed war between England and the colonies



and had done everything that he could to avert the trouble, but this was quite as true of all the others. John Glimmer Speed has suggested that Congress was afraid of Franklin's humor—afraid that in this serious document the greatest jester of his time, and one of the greatest of any time, could not resist the temptation to have his little joke somewhere in this document which meant life and liberty to them all. As it was, Franklin did have his little joke, for when the members of Congress were about to sign the Declaration, Hancock, whose earnestness is expressed in every stroke of his signature, which comes first, said, in his earnest way: "We must be unanimous; there must be no pulling different ways; we must all hang together." "Yes," said Franklin, "we must all hang together, or we shall be pretty sure to hang separately." Of Jefferson, Lodge says in his "Story of the Revolution," that he had been preceded to Congress by a decided reputation as a man of ability and as a vigorous and felicitous writer. "He had engaging manners and obviously great talents, and he had previously served on committees to draft the declaration of the reasons for taking up arms and on the one which replied to the proposition of Lord North. England had had a chance to read his crisp words before, and his selection to head the important committee to draft the Declaration of Independence was as fortunate as the choice of Washington to head the colonial army. For this particular work history has shown that Jefferson was better adapted than any other of the able men who separated America from England. He was, above all others, the child of his time; he had the eager, open mind, the robust optimism, the desire for change so characteristic of those memorable years with which the eighteenth century closed. Novelty always appealed to him, whether it appeared in the form of a plow or a government. Some acted from convictions on the subject of taxation; others still because they felt that separation from England was the only way to save their liberty, but Jefferson had already grown into the larger light, and to him independence meant the right of the people to rule. He was young, and he had already grown immensely in the stirring, vigorous time in which his most impressionable years had been cast. He was full of the abounding spirit of democracy, and when he sat down to write the

Declaration of Independence he was with the spirit of the age, a great faith in the future and an earnest belief in and desire for the larger liberty of mankind which fired his brain and guided his pen. Virginian as he was, he was liberty loving enough to insert in the original draft a paragraph against slavery, which the influence of the South was strong enough to strike out." It was on July 4th that the Declaration was accepted by Congress—the day when the little lad with flying feet exclaimed to his grandfather, who guided the tongue of the Liberty Bell, "Ring, grandfather, ring!" And since that day, regularly as July comes around, a remembering people keep the day, some of them with shouting and some of them reverently, on knee in closet or with wet eyes, as best suits their varying brand of patriotism. Lodge divides the Declaration of Independence into two parts. First, the statement of certain general principles of the rights of men and peoples; and, secondly, the attack on George III as a tyrant, setting forth, in a series of propositions the wrongs done by him to the Americans, which justified their rebellion. Criticism, says Lodge, has been directed, first against the attack on the king, then to the originality of the doctrines enunciated, then against the statement of the rights of man, Jefferson's "self-evident truths," and, finally, against the style. "If the Declaration had been badly written the most tumultuous patriotism could not have made the perpetual iteration of it a pleasure. False rhetoric or turgid sentences would have been fit for own death warrant, and the pervading American sense of humor would have seen that the execution was not neglected. The fact that Jefferson's words have stood the endless repetition is infallible proof that the Declaration has the true and fine literary quality which alone could have preserved through such trials its impressiveness and fine savor." "Passing from the manner to the matter," Lodge says that critics as far apart as John Adams and Lord John Russell have condemned the attack on George III, and the charge that he was a tyrant as unjust, bitter and almost absurd. But as the years have gone by it has become very plain that George III was really making a final and very serious attempt to restore the royal authority, and was seeking by shrewd and more insidious methods to regain what Charles I had lost. He was following his mother's behest and was trying to be a king, perceiving, perhaps, what poor things of clothes and

GOVERNMENT IN PHILIPPINES.

The Civil One Most Auspiciously
Inaugurated.

GOV. TAFT TAKES THE OATH

It is Administered by Chief Justice
Arellano—Four Native Members to
Be Added to the Commission.

Manila, July 4.—Civil government in the Philippines has been auspiciously inaugurated. Commissioner Taft was escorted by Gen. MacArthur and Gen. Chaffee from the palace to a great temporary tribune just outside the Plaza Palacio. Standing on a projecting center of the tribune, Mr. William H. Taft, the new civil governor of the Philippines took the oath of office, administered by Chief Justice Arellano. Gov. Taft was then introduced by Gen. MacArthur, the guns of Fort Santiago being fired by a way of salute. A feature of the inaugural address of Gov. Taft was the announcement that on September 1, 1901, the commission would be increased by the appointment of three native members, Mr. Wardo Delaviera, Benito Legarda and Jose Luzurriaga, before the first of September, department will exist as follows, heads having been arranged for thus:

Interior—Wright.
Commerce and colonies—Wright.
Justice and finance—Ide.
Public instruction—Moses.

Of the twenty-seven provinces organized Civil Governor Taft said insurrection exists in four. This will cause the continuance of military government in these sections. Sixteen additional provinces are reported without insurrections, but as yet they have not been organized.

Four provinces are not ready for civil government. The speaker predicted that with the concentration of troops into the large garrisons it would be necessary for the people to assist the police in the preservation of order. Fleet launches will be procured, he said, which will facilitate communication among the provinces, as well as aid the postal and revenue departments. In connection with educational efforts Civil Gov. Taft said that adults should be educated by an observation of American methods. He said that there was a reasonable hope that Congress would provide a tariff suitable, one that would assist in the development of the Philippines, instead of an application of the United States tariff.

According to the civil governor, there is an unexcused balance in the insular treasury of \$2,700,000, and an annual income of \$10,000,000. He said that any possible friction between civil and military authorities should be discouraged. The patriotism of the leading Filipinos was commended. In conclusion Civil Gov. Taft reiterated a hope expressed by the President that in the future the inhabitants would be grateful for the American Philippines victories and that they would be indissolubly linked in ties of affection with the common country.

CHINESE NEGOTIATIONS.

France Issues a Yellow Book on Them Since 1900.

Paris, July 4.—A yellow book has been issued concerning the Chinese negotiations from the end of 1900, when the collective note was presented to the middle of June, when the ministers decided the question of indemnity. The dispatches deal chiefly with the decision and settlement, the total indemnity and how China was to pay. M. Beau, June 12, stated that the ministers all agreed on an increase of the import duties of 5 per cent except Mr. Rockhill, who declared he could not consent unless specific duties were substituted for ad valorem. Secondly, the improvement of the waterways of the Pei Ho and Wang Po and the revision of the regulation of the fluvial navigation. The diplomats agreed on the first two conditions, but there was some objection to the third.

M. Beau, June 13, announced that Mr. Rockhill had declared that his government would withdraw the third condition. With regard to the realization of the debt, the British, American and Belgian ministers declared they could not accept a guaranteed loan, and the adoption of the system of bonds was thus inevitable.

M. Beau, June 17, announced that Sir Ernest Satow, the British minister, had proposed that China pay the indemnity by a system of bonds, and five days later he announced that Mr. Rockhill supported the British minister in his proposal. M. Beau further said that Mr. Rockhill's support in this matter had brought about the decision, the following day, of three other powers to the proposition, and had doubtless secured its eventual adoption.

(Continued on Page Two.)